

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

WM. H. TRIMMIER.

Devoted to Southern Rights, Politics, Agriculture, and Miscellany.

\$2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XVII.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

NO. 48.

The Carolina Spartan.

Price, Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or \$2.50 at the end of the year. If not paid until after the year expires \$3.00.

No subscription taken for less than six months. Money may be remitted through postmasters at our risk.

Job work of all kinds promptly executed. Blanks, Law and Equity, continually on hand, or printed to order.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. The SPARTAN directs largely over this and adjoining districts, and offers an admirable medium for contracts made on reasonable terms. Union to our friends to our customers.

From the Edgfield Advertiser.

IMPROMPTU LINES.
By Mrs. MARISSA G. BLAKE ON THE EVE OF HER MARRIAGE.

Thou hast taken vows upon thee,
Long and lasting as thy life—
Thou hast bid farewell to chills and
And art now a trusting wife!
Mayest thou in waking order, and in sleep,
Never sigh from cold neglect.
May thy husband prove a fortress
To shield thee and protect—
May your lives like morning clouds
Single softly into one.
Filling your lives here is done;
And then, may crowns eternal
Adorn each as it shines,
Transcending far in splendor
E'en thy radiant beauty now!

E. W. R.

January 28th, 1861.

[From the Charleston Evening News.]

Sabbath School Agency.

I know you like good news, and I am glad to have good news to tell you—this is the South Carolina Sunday School Union, now a "fixed fact." It is now in working order, and is at work in right good earnest. It takes the place formerly occupied by the American Sunday School Union in our State, and is now the only Missionary Society in the State that undertakes to plant a Sunday School in every desirable settlement. To go into the high ways and ridges, and bring in those that are in darkness until now.

As a Carolinian, you are glad to know that we are going to manage our own affairs in our own way, and do our own Missionary work with our own men and money. Now, as a Carolinian and a South Carolina Christian, this Society (which is a purely benevolent one) appeals to you for aid in its great undertaking. This Union will never interfere with any arrangements of your Church, but will aid in every possible way. Having charge of the missions of the State, I need not carry on the work. These I can get if you will furnish me the means, and not without. It is just as well to tell a plain story in plain language. Pardon me, then, when I say *enough*. Missionary money—not to read abroad, but to spend in your own State. I want you to become a member of this Sunday School Society, and ten dollars will constitute you a member for life, and one dollar a member for one year. The books are opened and we are at work. Please send in your contributions to W. N. Hughes, Corresponding Secretary, 67 Meeting Street, Charleston, or to the office of the State Secretary, at our House. Those whose names will be enrolled, and you will be a part of this Society.

I know that the times are hard, but we, who appeal to the God of Nations for a vindication of our rights, should remember that we, with all we have and are, are in His hand. We should trust in Him who has said "I will be with you and will be with you and will be with you."

Let us not excuse ourselves, then, because our country's call is upon us. God, who gave us the country, is able to take care of us and ours, and he never forsakes that people that put their trust in Him. He calls on us now—then let us respond. He says, "I will be with you and will be with you and will be with you."

God men as true are in waiting. They say, "Here am I, send me." Now, Christians, give me the means and I will send them at once. This comes from one of your fellow citizens who has been in the work for several years, and is well acquainted with the wants of your State. It comes in all sincerity with a confidence that many will be the hearty responses.

Yours in the cause of a just
W. T. FAIRBOW,
State Secretary So. C. S. S. Union.

THE LOYALTY OF THE NAVY TO THE SOUTH.
The following is a list of the officers of the late United States Navy, who have arrived in this their native State, or are known to be on their way home:

Captain—D. N. Ingraham.
Commander—H. J. Hartness.
Lieutenant—John B. Rutledge,
Thos. B. Huger, Alex. F. Wadley, J. R. Hamilton,
W. G. Dozier, Thos. P. Pelet, Philip Forcher.

Passed Assistant Surgeon—A. M. Lynch.
Surgeon—W. E. Evans,
Assistant Surgeon—Chas. E. Linnings,
Midshipman—John Grimsall, B. F. Perry,
R. H. Bacon, F. M. Thomas, J. T. Walker.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—On Saturday last, the bids for an additional loan of five millions of dollars were found to be nearly triple the amount asked for. When viewed in contrast with the bids which were offered about a fortnight since for the same amount, the question will readily arise as to what the marked change is to be attributable. Then the rates of interest were so enormous that the Government prudently declined the largest portion. Now the rate, though more than has been heretofore asked in times of ordinary stability and prosperity, is nevertheless much less than the rate asked about a fortnight since.

It is a lamentable fact that nothing has since transpired to impart additional confidence in the public mind as to the permanency and prosperity of the republic. We must confess that we are at a loss to define the real cause of this apparently renewed confidence. It must be greatly owing to the fact that an immunity of capital is lying dormant throughout the country, and the holders, rather than continue that non-remunerative policy, are willing to embark in any investment which promises even a slight hope of security.—*Washington States.*

A LONG WALK TO PAY A BET.—To stick to a promise made if Lincoln was elected President Mr. Payson Weston, of Hartford is going to walk from Boston to Washington. The distance is 470 miles, and the contract makes the incumbent upon Mr. Weston to perform the journey in ten days, and his arrival at the inauguration. He will leave the State House in Boston, at noon on the 22d day of February, and will be obliged to walk 47 miles a day until he reaches the Capitol. A man is to accompany him in a carriage, to see that he fulfills his agreement.

The Retiring Senators.

We give below the remarks of Senator Clay, of Alabama, in retiring from the Senate:

Mr. Clay, of Alabama. Rise to announce, for my colleague and myself, that the people of Alabama have adopted an ordinance of separation, and that they are all in favor of withdrawing from this Union. I wish it to be understood that this is the act of the people of Alabama, in taking this momentous step. It is nearly forty-two years since Alabama came into this Union. She entered it amid violence and excitement, caused by the hostility of the North against the institution of slavery at the South. It is this same spirit of hostility at the North which has effected the secession of Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. It has denied Christian communication, because it could not endure what it styles the leprosy of slavery. It refuses us permission to pass through the North with our property, in violation of the constitution and the laws of Congress, designed to protect that property. It has refused us any share in the lands acquired mainly by our diplomacy, our blood, and our treasure.

It has robbed us of our property, and refused restoration. It has refused to deliver up criminals against our law who fled to the North with our property, or with blood upon their hands, and it threatened us with punishment and murdered Southern men who attempted the recovery of their property. It invaded the borders of Southern States, burned the dwellings and murdered the families. Habitual violators of the rights of humanity, they have exhausted all that human ingenuity can devise, and all that diabolical malice can invent, to heap indignity upon us, and make us a by-word, a hissing and a scorn throughout the civilized world. Yes, we bore all this for many years, and might have borne it many years longer, under the oft-repeated assurance and fondly cherished hope that these things were not the action and feeling of a majority, but a minority party.

But the failure of these promises and our hopes have conclusively proved to us that there is no hope. The platform of the Republican party we regard as a declaration of war against the lives and institutions of the Southern people. It not only reproaches us as unchristian and heathenish, and imputes to us a sin and crime, but adds words insulting and hostile to our domestic tranquility. In its declaration that our negroes are entitled to liberty and equality with white men, it is in spirit, if not in fact, a strong incitement to insurrection, arson, murder and other crimes. And, to aggravate the insult, the same platform denies us equality with men or free negroes, and brands us as an inferior race. To expel the climax of insult to our feelings, and this menace to our rights, this party nominated for the Presidency a man who not only endorsed the platform, and promised to enforce its principles, but disregards the judgments of your courts, the obligations of your Constitution, and the requirements of his oath by approving any bill to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States.

A large majority of the Northern people have declared their approval of the platform and candidates of the party in the late election. It is the solemn verdict of the people of the North that the slaveholding communities of the South, are to be outlawed and branded with ignominy, and consigned to execration and ultimate destruction. Sir, are we looked upon as more or less than men? Is it expected that we will or can exercise that good like virtue that beareth all things, endureth all things, which tells us to love our enemies, and bless them that curse us? Are we expected to be denied the sensibilities, the sentiments, the passions, the reason, the instincts of men? Have we not pride and honor? Have we no sense of shame, no reverence for our ancestors, and care for our posterity? Have we no love of our home, of family, of friends? Must we confess our baseness, dishonor the fame of our sires, dishonor ourselves and degrade our posterity, abandon our homes, flee our country—all, all for the sake of Union? Must we agree to live under the ban of our own government? Must we acquiesce in the inauguration of a President chosen by co-federate and hostile States, political faith constrains him to deny us our constitutional right.

Must we consent to live under a government which we believe will henceforth be administered by those who do not only deny us justice and equality, but brand us as inferiors? Whose avowed principles and policy must destroy our domestic tranquility and imperil the lives of our wives and children, and ultimately destroy our States? Must we live by choice or compulsion under the rule of those who present us the alternative of an irrepressible conflict in defence of our altars and our firesides, or the manumission of our slaves and their admission to social equality? No, sir, never, never! The free men of Alabama have proclaimed to the world that they will not, and have proven their sincerity by seceding from the Union, and braving all the dangers of a separate and independent nation among the powers of the earth. As true and loyal citizens of the State, approving of her action, acknowledging entire allegiance, and feeling that I am absolved by her from all my obligations to support the Constitution of the United States, I withdraw from this body, intending to return to the bosom of my mother and share her fate and maintain her fortunes.

In one of the English colonies a competitive examination was lately held for the purpose of appointing fit persons to some of the Government offices. One of the candidates inadvertently spelt the word Venice with two *v's*—thus Venice. The examiner, a clever man, but not always a correct speaker, sternly inquired, "Do you not know that there is but one *ven* in Venice?"

"Then eggs must be very scarce there," was the ready reply. The candidate passed.

War Preparations at the North.
We copy an article from the New York Times, headed "Supplying Arms to Traitors." It comes from a paper that made itself the organ of the Italian revolutionist. When that gallant people, by a vote of the populations, resolved to assert their independence and govern themselves, that journal regarded their cause as holy. Now, when it becomes a party to as despotic a tyranny as that of Austria over Italy—when it feels itself part of the usurping power—it assumes a tone that even Francis Joseph could scarcely have got up to. For those who are resolved to resist a sectional party tyranny—a tyranny which over-rides their rights and disregards their interest more than any single one man despotism ever did—it finds no higher epithet than that of "traitors." This paper is in a State that, more emphatically than any other, reserved to herself the right to resume the powers delegated to the Federal Government.

It belongs to the great State of New York, who in her ordinance ratifying the Constitution, declared that the powers delegated to the Federal Government should be resumed whenever the peace and happiness of her people required it. Our State made propositions to come to a peaceful adjustment; but her commissioners were treated with scorn and insult. She then took the position that she could not and would not permit the forts and arsenals to be held by a Government which was holding them to us against her people. If the forts were the property of the Federal Government, Southern taxation helped to pay for them, as well as for those that remain with the Northern Confederacy. It seems, though that as soon as we move to assert self-government, these model republicans call this fundamental right in republicanism, treason. New York stops arms destined for the traitors, Connecticut sets to work to re-organize her military, and other Northern States sound the martial note. Well, let it be called treason—that is the name that has characterized every effort to assert self-government. Turn the pages of history, and some of the noblest characters that adorn them commenced their careers as traitors, and never were emulated as patriots until they made good their title to nature's standard of nobility by the might of the sword. The Northern Republics imagine that our social fabric is in a highly inflammatory condition, and that it needs but the application of a spark to produce an explosion. This is their conception. Next, their lively and hopeful imagination pictures the people of the South, after this explosion, coming to them on trembling knees, and begging for protection. There never was a war that was not waged on a false idea; and this is the delusive one that now beckons on the Republicans to what they think an easy victory. The idea has taken firm possession of them; and as there never was a people who would not make conquest, if they thought it was in their power, so these Republicans will hazard one campaign before they will be convinced that Southern conquest is an impossibility. Let them raise and equip one army, and have it going back upon them defeated and discredited. Let them then have to meet the vast expenditures which war will entail upon them—taxes increased, commerce interrupted, the arts and manufactures stagnant and credit gone—then the South will be permitted to go in peace, and treaties of amity and exchange will then be entered into. Then the people of the South will be recognized as equals, and "traitors" and "traitors" no longer be the standing caption for Republican newspaper leaders.—*South Carolinian.*

A MAIL BOY ATTACKED BY WOLVES.—NARROW ESCAPE.—We gain the following information from a gentleman who passed through here about 10 o'clock yesterday evening from Decatur:

The mail carrier between this place and Decatur, when about forty-five miles from here, on his return trip, was started at hearing the howling of wolves, and turning to ascertain the proximity of his danger, discovered, at no great distance, a pack of a hundred or more wolves, apparently frenzied with hunger, and with lolling tongues, rapidly lessening the distance between them and the horror-stricken mail carrier. Viewing thus his danger, with desperation led by despair, the mail carrier immediately put whip to his horse, hoping to gain a refuge ere the hungry wolves could overtake him; but the wolves gradually gained upon him, he beginning to think that his sands of life had nearly run out, when suddenly a tree presented itself to his gladdened vision for which he roared for dear life, and finally gained the asylum of his hopes, with the savage beasts close upon him, and jumped from his horse on to the limb of the tree. The wolves came up in a moment, and after howling with disappointment for a short time, at the loss of a warm supper, gradually settled down in quietude to watch their prey. The carrier remained in this awful condition until nearly morning, with scarcely any clothes on, having thrown off nearly all his wearing apparel, hoping to increase the speed of his poor animal. At about the dawn of day the wolves disappeared, when the mail carrier nearly frozen to death, fell from the tree to the ground insensible. In that condition our informant, who came along a short time afterwards, found him, and carried him to a house five miles distant, where he recovered sufficiently, previous to our informant's departure, to relate the story.

The horse was chased by a portion of the wolves, and is supposed to be lost, together with the mail.

[Roper Valley (Iowa) Record.]
Under the caption, "A New Feature of the American Revolution," a Quebec paper says: "While the North and the South are on the eve of civil war, it is interesting to learn as we do on unquestionable authority, that the leading men of the State of Maine are preparing the way for annexation to the British American Union. It is the most hopeful movement of the hour."

Important Statement.

We find the following communication in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last. If true, it accounts for the traitorous and treacherous course of Gov. Hicks, and should arouse the people of Virginia and Maryland before they are sold to the enemy:—
BURLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 21, 1861.—
MESSRS. EDITORS: I learned some rather startling things in Philadelphia day before yesterday. All the generals of the Wide Awakes were in consultation on Maryland and Virginia affairs. By the avowal of their own journals, the Black Republican Governor of the "banner State" (Pennsylvania) appointed, as soon as he was inaugurated, a committee to wait upon Gov. Hicks, *on the suspicion of Mr. Lincoln.* I quote from the *Bulletin* an abolition organ; and one of the "committee" is McMichael, editor of the *Philadelphia North American*, the leading Black Republican organ. The committee waited upon the Governor at Annapolis, with assurances of "sympathy" and "promises of aid."

It is obvious that, in the event of Gov. Hicks' resistance to the wishes of the citizens of Maryland to convene the Legislature in such an extraordinary crisis as the present, he is to be sustained by the abolitionists of Pennsylvania! And if his party of submissionists should not be able to manage the majority, they are to have the services of 7,000 abolitionist Wide Awakes from Pennsylvania to assist them in the operation of hand-cuffing Southern slave-owners! This is the Lincoln mode of dealing with the border slave States, and it is an improvement on John Brown's plan.

Everywhere, in Black Republican circles, I hear enigmatisms on Virginia. I have not heard of any committee being sent to your Governor, but they are jubilant in the belief that the Legislature has been Jack-o'-the-lanterned into a position which will render secession impossible until after the great national hand-cuffing on the 4th of March.

Before God and man I assert that, after that event, is the determination of the Black Republican party to wage a democratic war on the South—and then Maryland and Virginia will repent in sackcloth and ashes the precious moments they have wasted! They are perhaps the only States that will be invaded in force; and hundreds of thousands of Wide Awakes will invade them, and sweep out their slaves. They are arming and drilling now for that purpose. Without war the Black Republican party would dissolve in a year—with war they may carry the popular sentiment, by flaunting the "stars and stripes." War is not only their policy, but their necessity. Their platform sunders the Union; and they are pledged to recover every State that has been lost, if they must wade through oceans of blood.

Maryland seceded, Virginia is their next object. She must be conquered or bought—for if she be bought, Lincoln cannot sleep in the White House. A rifle cannot on the hill around the Potomac beat his chamber window nine out of ten shots.

High-handed Outrage.

The seizure of arms intended for the Southern States, should convince every Southern man that the South will have to make good its independence by the defence of the sword and bayonet. It seems that Providence reserves this ordeal through which every people aspiring to independence must pass. It is the test of their fitness for the boon which they aim. If worthy of it, they will maintain it if not, their degradation ensues. The conduct of war is but the solution of national superiority or inferiority. The North doubts our capacity, it regards the South as unfit for self-government, and the indications now are, that the people of the Southern States must stand shoulder to shoulder in the assertion of their political status. The seizure of the arms intended for the South was authorized, we have not the slightest doubt, by the Governor of New York. It is an act made upon a recognition of a condition of war, for his seizure, as a contraband of war, can be explained upon no other conjecture. Here, then, is New York, the State that, with more emphasis than any other came into the Union with the distinct understanding that she reserved the right to reassume the powers delegated to the Federal Government, whenever she thought proper, committing an act of hostility upon the authorities of a State that has simply exercised this reserved right. We see neither course left the Southern States than to begin at once, measures of retaliation. We would like to have peace, if we can get it on honorable terms. But if the property of the States or their citizens are thus seized, peace is an impossibility. A Southern Government must speedily be organized—its preparation for the issues of war in self-defence must be promptly made. The confusion and disconcert of opinion which inevitably result from incompetent election of high officials, must be carefully guarded against, and everything put in the best possible condition for the severest ordeal which awaits us. Thus cutting off the ammunition of war from Northern ports, will be followed by a blockade to cut off like supplies from Europe. These outrages at the North are the forerunners of coercion and war; and we hope North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, will recognize their significance, and prepare themselves for the part they intend to take. If they are resolved to be with the South, let them prepare to get their part in such a manner as will fully vindicate the political status of their people.—*Carolinian.*

A Herculean Task.

In order that the world may appreciate the magnitude of the task which the *ad interim* Secretary of War and Gen. Scott have undertaken, and may admire the adventurous spirit which animates that gallant pair, we would remark that the States which are already out of the Union, and which are to be "whipped" into obedience to laws which they have renounced, are as follows:
Dec. 20.—South Carolina ordinance passed.
Jan. 9.—Mississippi ordinance passed.
Jan. 11.—Florida ordinance passed.
Jan. 11.—Alabama ordinance passed.
To-day or to-morrow, Georgia will be added to the number, and before a month has elapsed, Louisiana, Texas and the great State of Virginia will certainly have seceded and exposed themselves to the judicial wrath of Smalley. Within that time, it is more than probable that Arkansas, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee will also have been guilty of "treason or misprision of treason," as defined by the acute Smalley.

The States which have already roused the ire of Smalley, and arrayed against them the military armor of the *ad interim* Secretary and the venerable Lieutenant-General, have the following population, according to the census of 1850:

State	Pop.	Slaves.	Total.
South Carolina	303,186	407,185	710,371
Mississippi	467,551	479,967	947,518
Alabama	81,885	65,909	147,794
Florida	529,444	415,273	944,717
Total	1,381,066	1,348,074	2,729,140

The States which will certainly place themselves, within a few days, in the same "rebellious" position, contain the following number of inhabitants:

State	Pop.	Slaves.	Total.
Georgia	695,436	467,461	1,162,897
Louisiana	354,245	312,186	666,431
Texas	415,999	184,936	600,935
Virginia	1,097,573	495,826	1,593,399
Total	2,482,959	1,460,429	3,943,388

The States which will almost certainly commit a similar act of daring before the 4th of March, hold the following number of "individuals" to be coerced into paying tribute and "obeying the laws":

State	Pop.	Slaves.	Total.
Arkansas	321,710	169,063	490,773
North Carolina	779,955	328,377	1,108,332
Missouri	1,085,799	115,816	1,201,615
Kentucky	937,707	225,902	1,163,609
Tennessee	859,528	287,012	1,146,540
Total	3,986,500	1,066,975	5,053,475

It will be thus seen that the Vermont Dragoons and his warlike adjutants will have their hands full, particularly when it is remembered that, in order to accomplish their purpose, they can only command an army of about 12,000 men, who are now scattered over the entire continent, from the Northern boundary of Oregon to the Rio Grande. As a *caput de brocco*, they have, maybe, Hickman's eighteen millions of bayonets; but when the fighting begins, it is thought that the number of the Pennsylvania hero's host will be materially reduced. To conquer a population of nearly twelve millions, twelve thousand men, though aided by Hickman's volunteers, are not sufficient.—*Washington Constitution, 18th.*

A VISIT TO GARIBOLDI.—Mr. John McAlam, of Glasgow, has written a letter from Maddalena, the point nearest the island of Capraia, dated Jan. 3, in which he thus describes a visit to Garibaldi:

"I found this truly great man surrounded by his own family, his brother, a frank, hardy sea captain, and a few friends, discussing freely the incidents of the times, on which circumstances, possibly not wise, men would have affected mystery. I was welcomed by Garibaldi in a manner which becomes a great man, and puts a plain man like myself at ease. He did honor to the good men who had sent me on this mission, when he placed me in every meal next himself and pointed out my bed as one of the two in his own room. I accepted this honor promptly and gratefully—pride in the country of which Garibaldi could not speak too often, for the moral aid, even more than the material assistance, which it had rendered Italy, and with gratitude to my countrymen who had sent me with their assurances of their abiding interest in him and his country in the coming crisis. Seeing that he was deeply engaged with his immense monthly receipt of letters, I left him in the evening, to take a quiet survey of his island home. And as you are aware of the apprehension entertained in Britain up to the highest dividing ridges to see whether facilities exist for his enemies from the opposite coast. The people here laugh at the idea of any body of men being found daring enough to attack him in front, and by any other way it would take a body of men hours to work their way, even in daylight, over the granite rocks, which, seaworn and honey-combed to their summits, are evidently of volcanic origin. During the day the General was very much engaged, but towards evening he mixed with his friends, and conversed freely; and when by ourselves in his own room, feeding the fire with roots—his only fuel—he spoke freely and warmly of the British people, and of the stand made by Lord John Russell in favor of Italy. After supper, more writing, and then to bed, where for hours he sat dictating to his two secretaries. I dropped over to sleep, and when I awakened, all was quiet; but some hours before the day he was at work with them again, and his writing continued until two hours after daybreak. I mention this mainly to explain how much he has to do, and to excuse him for any disappointment to his correspondents. Signora Teresa, the general's daughter, is a very pleasant and unaffected young lady, but speaks no English, neither does her brother Menotti; he is taller than his father; has very much the look of a fine young sailor, in his red shirt, and bronze, not dark, complexion; he bids fair to be a very strong man; is now twenty years of age, and you are aware has already distinguished himself in the late campaign.

Pennacola Fortifications.

The following description of Pennacola and its fortifications is copied from the New York Herald of a late date:

Pennacola bay has rare properties as a harbor. It is now accessible to frigates. The bar is short and easily passed. The harbor is perfectly landlocked, and the roadstead very spacious. There are excellent positions within for repairing, building and launching vessels, and for docks and dockways in healthy situations. These properties, in connection with the position of the harbor, as regards the coast, have induced the government to select it as a naval station, and a place of rendezvous and repair. The upper arms of Pennacola bay receive the Yellow Waters of Pea river, Middle river and E. Columbia river, eleven miles from the Gulf.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND.
Santa Rosa Island is situated East by Northwest by South fourteen leagues, and completely shuts out Pennacola from the sea. It is so low that the sea in a gale washes its top. It is not more than one fourth of a mile wide. The West point of this island is at the mouth of Pennacola bay. The latter is not over one and a quarter mile wide.

FORT PICKENS.
The principal means of defence to the mouth of Pennacola bay, and the naval station is Fort Pickens. This fort is a first class, bastioned fort, built on New York granite, and situated on low ground on the East point of Santa Rosa Island. Its walls are forty-five feet in height by twelve feet in thickness; it is embraced for two tiers of guns, which are placed under the bomb-proof barbette. The guns from this work radiate to every point of the horizon, with flank and enfilading fire at every angle of approach. The work was commenced in 1828 and finished in 1853. It cost the Federal Government nearly one million of dollars. When on a war footing its garrison consists of 1260 soldiers. Its armament, only a portion of which is within its walls, consists—of

Quantity	Remarks
Forty-two pounder iron guns.	67
Twenty-four pounder iron guns.	13
Eighteen pounder iron guns.	49
Twelve pounder iron guns.	11
Brass field pieces.	6
Brass flank howitzers.	6
Heavy eight inch howitzers.	13
Light eight inch mortars.	1
Heavy ten inch mortars.	1
Light eight inch mortars.	4
Sixteen inch stone mortars.	4
Cochran mortars.	5
Total armament.	210

The fire from this work completely covers the Navy Yard, and in case the latter is held by the Federal authorities, it would not hold out long against Pickens. The bar on the exterior of the bay is three miles distant, and beyond that there are no facilities for a hostile fleet to lie in safety. All the forts in Pennacola bay are ere this garrisoned by Alabama troops, who were invited there by the Governor of Florida.

FORT MAINE.
This fortification is situated on Foster's Bank and Guards the West side of the mouth of Pennacola bay. It is a bastioned fort, built of brick masonry, with walls twelve feet in thickness. It is embraced for two tiers of guns under bomb-proof casemates, and has one tier en barbette. Its armament consists of 153 guns, and in time of war requires a garrison of six hundred and fifty men. The work cost the Federal Government about \$400,000. Its guns radiate at every point of the horizon. It is a very effective work. The full armament of the fort is not complete, but a sufficient number of guns are in battery to make a good defence in conjunction with Fort Pickens. Below this fort is a water battery, which mounts some eight or ten guns, and in time of war requires a garrison of two hundred and fifty men. The armament of the work is fully mounted, and its magazines are in good order. In the rear of the fort is a redoubt; which is auxiliary to Fort Barrancas. Some extensive repairs have recently been completed on this redoubt, and the flanking howitzers of scarp and counter-scarp can be mounted with very little labor.

DR. WINSHIP OUTDOKE.—Dr. Winship the celebrated Massachusetts athlete, who was asserted to be the "strongest man in the world," has met a superior in the person of one William Thompson, who is connected with the Chicago Gymnasium. The test of strength occurred in that city one day last week, at a gymnastic tournament, at which Dr. Winship performed his great muscular feat of lifting nine kegs of nails weighing 1,000 pounds, and raising, with the aid of harness on his shoulders, 1,517 pounds. He was succeeded by Thompson, who, commencing with the last lift of the doctor, then went on adding weights and lifting with harness on his shoulders and hips, until the numbers stood successively, 1,535, 1,636, 1,736, 1,836, 1,936, 2,036, 2,136 pounds—a very remarkable lift, the latter, to be sure. He also experimented with dumb bells weighing 100 and 165 pounds. Another competing gymnast, named Curtis, "pushed" first 150 pounds, and then 150 pounds in each hand with the pulley, and lying down upon his back put up 110 pounds in each hand. But the feat of the evening was the grand lift of Thompson, and the judges so considered it in the award of the \$200 prize to him.

Blockade.

The definition of blockade, in international law, is the application of force by one belligerent to the ports of another. The meaning of the term has never been extended to an internecine war, much less to one between Confederate States. Should the dominant majority in Congress institute a blockade of the ports of the seceding States, for the purpose of compelling their submission, the meaning of the term blockade must be greatly enlarged, not only in its wider application than usual, but the purpose and aim of blockade must be departed from as an instrument in belligerent hostilities.

It is now the accepted definition of blockade that it must be so efficient as to prevent all access by sea to the blockaded port. Like the present age have contracted, not enlarged, the sense of these phrases. The naval forces of the United States are totally inadequate to the blockade of a long line of Atlantic and Gulf Coast. If the central despotism at Washington should resolve to select one or two ports of the South for vengeance, in the interdiction of their foreign trade, the question of blockade within the meaning of international law, will, in all probability, become European, as well as American, on the principle that the interest of general commerce are not to be sacrificed in a vain endeavor to compel the submission of recalcitrant States in a Confederacy of equals. The position will be taken in Europe, that as there is no prospect of subjugating seven States being in possession of a fleet, the military approaches to their capitals, a *de facto* independence is established, irrespective of the American view of the question; that if one or more ports only are blockaded, and not the whole, it would violate the Constitution, by giving a preference to some ports of the Union over others, all the States being considered by the dominant majority in Congress as still members of the Confederacy.—*Evening News.*

Volunteers from Literary Institutions.

Senator Cannon, of Spartanburg has made application for permission to form a company of students of the Wofford College, in this district, to be at the command of the Governor. Gov. Pickens in his reply says:

"I most cheerfully accede to your suggestion and take this occasion to say, that it would be a deep injury to the State to have our literary institution broken up by the young men going into the active military service of the State. Their constitutions are not sufficiently matured for garrison life or field exposure. Besides, we are deeply interested as a State in training our youths in the paths of intellectual culture so as to prepare them to maintain the high position this State has ever held in those intellectual struggles which are as essential to our independence as is the profession of arms."

"The day is coming when we will require the services of all in different departments, and it is equally honorable to the other. It is a mistake to suppose that the young men of our Colleges must push forward now into the ranks of the army, or they may never again have an opportunity. The day in all probability, is coming when there may be occasion, perhaps not so frequent; when they will have a fair opportunity for distinction; at any rate the true road to permanent distinction in any pursuit of life, is through preparation and education while young."

WHERE SHALL MAINE GO.—On this question, the Bangor (Maine) Democrat comments thus:

"In the midst of this great revolution, now so rapidly progressing, what duty does Maine owe to herself? It is a melancholy and mortifying fact, that for some reason, Maine has ceased to be that thriving and prosperous State which she was twenty, thirty and forty years ago. During the past ten years, her per centage of increase of population has been much less than that of any Southern State, and less than that of each of the Northern States with two exceptions, New Hampshire and Vermont; and we believe we state a fact, when we say that, in proportion to her population, she is the poorest State in the Union, her valuation in proportion to that population being the least of any State. Our State, country and town taxes are also heavier in proportion to our population than those of any other State. For the decade, ending in 1840, there were but thirteen States whose per centage of increase of population was greater than our own. For the decade, ending in 1850, there are thirty States whose per centage of increase is beyond that of Maine."

"We shall not in this article undertake to point out the causes that have for a long time been operating to the disadvantage and detriment of Maine; but such being her present condition, whilst she will cling to the Union with true heroism and devotion so long as the other Northern States shall observe the compact